

# SPORTS



As the winter sports season draws near, sportsmen step up their preparations for it. White ice-hockey players, figure skaters and speed-skaters have already opened the season, skiers are still waiting for snow. In the photo: Moscow skiers running in the meantime to a 10-kilometre cross-country race. Photo by Sergei Proskov

## DAVIS CUP ON

The USSR tennis team has been the strong Indian squad 4-1 in their 50th encounter in Davis Cup.

The three-day contest which took place at the central court of the Danat tennis stadium decided the winning team out of 18 top world squads who are due to enter the fray for the prized "Silver Bowl" trophy.

In the run-up to the event India was tipped to win on the basis of its good showing in previous cups.

Muscovite Alexander Zverev, 22, this year's European champion, made a crucial contribution to the Soviet success, having outplayed India's top player, Vijay Amritraj (ranked among the world's top 20 players) on the first day, and thereafter helped clinch the overall victory displacing of Sascha Menon.

The other Soviet entrant, national champion Muscovite Konstantin Puzosov also won both his games, while the guests triumphed in the doubles.

## Volleyball: semifinals ahead

The USSR beat America 3-0 at the start of the men's volleyball world championship in Argentina, earlier disposing of Chile with a similar score, thus making the semifinals. Among other semifinalists are China, South Korea, Canada, the GDR, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and Argentina.

The local press notes the immensely high technical standards of the Soviet visitors, singling out for special praise Vadim Kravtsov from Togliatti, 1981 European champion, bronze medalist, who came out on top with 102 points, 1982 world champion Susanna Husein of West Germany was the top level finisher with 97.3 points.

## Complexity spells success

The USSR trampolines team outstripped their West German counterparts, ranked among the world's tops, 527.3 - 584.4, at Rieti, West Germany. The Soviet men won 306.7-278.2, while the hosts were stronger in the female section, 289.2 - 280.6.

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## Boys dreaming of going to Kharlamov school

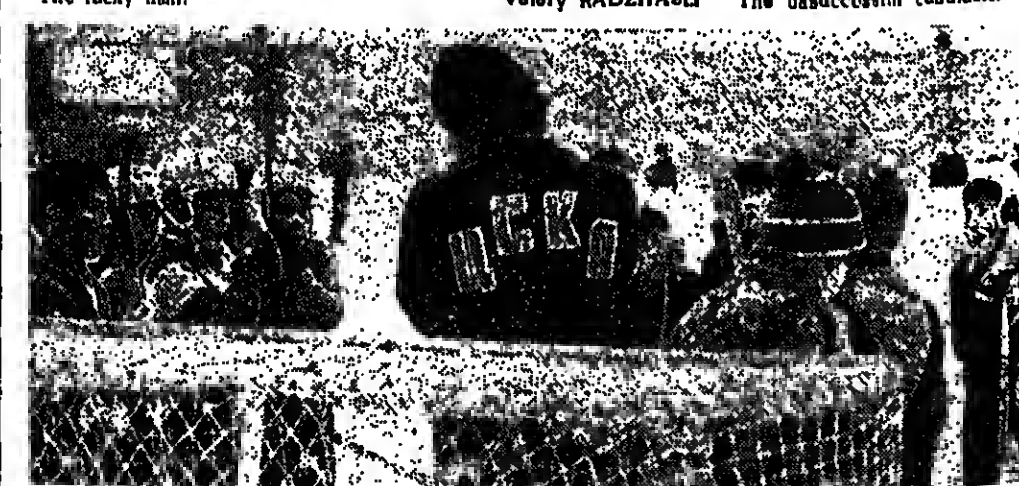
On the first Sunday of October many children want to enrol at Moscow's sports schools, and there was a whole crowd of them gathered outside the Central Army Club Palace of Sport vying to get into the ice-hockey school named after celebrated CAC and national line-up attacker Valery Kharlamov. The school, which was started nearly 20 years back, has had among its charges Vladimir Tarasov, Vyacheslav Fetisov and many others. There are now some 400 kids training there under former ice axes like Eduard Ivanov, Vladimir Alexandrov, Vladimir Vitukov and Gennady Tsygankov.

Normally there is keen on ice hockey, the luckless ones, however, can try their luck again in a year's time.

The lucky man.

Valery RADZHABLI

The unsuccessful candidate.



Another competition challenge for the players.

Photos by Vitaly Blyudov

## CHESS

World champion Anatoly Karpov has scored his third successive win at a Grandmaster tournament at Tilburg. He took two hours playing Black to defeat Eugene Torre, of Philippines.

In their adjourned game and now leads the tables with three points.

With three rounds to go in the Thilist women's interzonal, leader Muresun (Romania), leader Levitina (USSR) are level at 7.5 points each, though the former has one game adjourned.

## Football: rivals are known now

Moscow Spartak will face Holland's Haarlem in the 1/16th of the UEFA Cup as decided by a draw in Zurich. Spartak will first play away.

Kiev Dynamo will take on Albani's "17 Nentori" team in the 1/8th of the European Winners Cup.

The first games are due on October 20 and the return ones on November 3.

## RODNINA'S SUCCESSFUL DEBUT

The budding Soviet duo of Lyudmila Kobiola and Andrii Kellin was the pair at the traditional international figure-skating tournament in London. They did fine in the free programme moving from third place (after the short programme) into the forefront, ahead of a Canadian and a British pair. This is the biggest success yet for the up-and-coming skaters coached by many-time Olympic.

world and European champion Irina Rodnina.

Guren Verduoyan, from Moscow, also moved up after the free programme, placing fourth overall to the men's singles, behind Canadian Brian Orser, Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, and American Tom Dickson.

For many skaters this was the first official performance this season.

## BELATED WINS

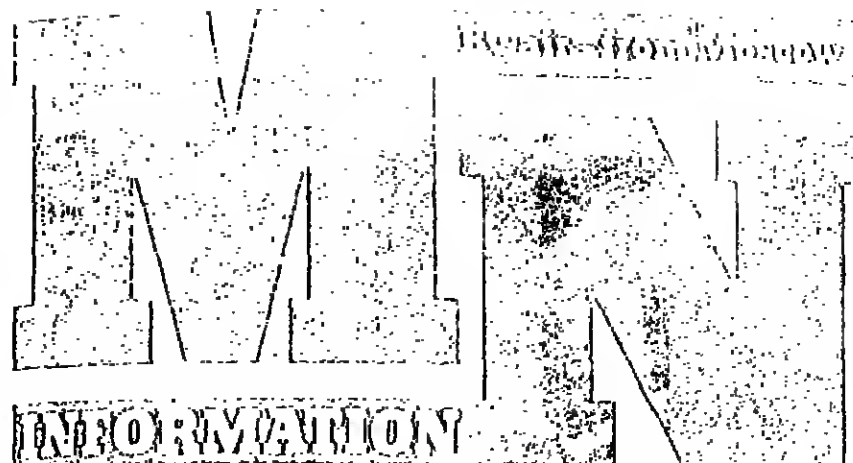
Sergei Krivosheyn, from Kuzbyshev, won the one-day international "Around Berlin" race for the "Berliner Zeitung" newspaper prize. Close to the finishing line he broke away from the bunch and crossed it 28 seconds clear of the runner-up, clocking 5 hr 09 min 41 sec over 198 kilometres.

money day race across Bulgaria, having won for most part of the race the leader's yellow jersey. The USSR also won the team event.

...

Leo Schurr, 19, son of the once renowned GDR racer Gustav Adolf Schurr, ran up in a many-day race across Poland only 15 seconds behind winner Andrzej Nierewski of Poland.

Leon Deyhita, from Minsk, was the individual winner of a



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## Leonid BREZHNEV: collective efforts by all states are required

I fully share your concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean which is fraught with a serious threat. I would like to stress that the hotbeds of tension to the area are brought into existence by those who try to impose their will on the peoples living in the area and to suppress their desire for freedom, national independence and progress.

This is an excerpt from Leonid Brezhnev's reply to an appeal from political and public leaders in Venezuela. The appeal, signed by the former presidents C. A. Perez and W. Leizaola, as well as by a number of party, trade union and other leaders, expresses concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and over the danger of another war.

Unilateral actions alone cannot prevent the threat of a new world war, achieve detente or spread it to all continents. Now, as never before, the safeguarding of peace requires collective efforts by all nations, big and small, and by all peace-loving forces, regardless of their ideological views and political persuasions.

## Ponomarev on causes of confrontation



Colleagues in session.

It would be of great positive value if France unequivocally spoke in favour of a lowering in the level of nuclear armaments in Europe on the principle of equal security for all concerned, and if it were then to take part in actions to attain this goal, said Boris Ponomarev, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who was addressing a meeting between Soviet and French parliamentarians.

Soviet-French cooperation, Ponomarev said, has for a long time acted as an important factor in peace, security and equality to Europe and has had a favourable influence on the entire international climate. However, he noted, since the previous meeting between the Soviet and French parliamentary committees, a certain pause and blanch in relations between the

two countries have been observed. It has been and is out sincere desire that such "blanches" in our relations should come to an end, and the sooner the better, he said.

In his speech, Boris Ponomarev analyzed the international situation. Describing it as very grave and even dangerous, he outlined the following negative processes:

First, the crusade against detente launched by leading circles in the United States and NATO.

Second, we have to mind the policy of starting another round in the arms race, particularly in nuclear missiles, pursued by these circles.

Third, the tendency shown by these same circles to disregard the ancient principle that agreements should be honoured.

Documents signed after many years of negotiation are being cast aside as to many meaningless pieces of paper.

Fourth, the attempts at economic blockade being undertaken against us by these same circles. An arbitrary policy of dikital is also being applied against America's own allies.

Fifth, the global crusade declared by the United States against the Soviet Union and her allies and against the national liberation movements.

Sixth, these same circles, other acting on their own or encouraging their allies to commit acts of aggression, or even brigandage, have been fanning up tensions and exacerbating local conflicts, as in the case in Lebanon. In on-site conditions local conflicts carry the threat of outbreaks of violence on a global scale.

breeding in such quantities that they are now being introduced into other districts.

● IT LOOKED AS IF THE WHOLE COUNTRY HAD TURNED UP FOR THE OPENING OF AN EXHIBITION OF BOOKS BY LEO TOLSTOY AND ABOUT THE GREAT WRITER AT HIS MEMORIAL-ESTATE AT YAS-NAYA POLYANA. They are published in the languages of peoples from all the fifteen Union republics. Many bore the autographs of the dearest of Georgian writer I. Abashidze, for instance, of Armenian writer V. Abrahamyan, Lithuanian author J. Morkevicius and many others.

## AZERBAIJAN TODAY

Nowhere on the Baku is one so aware of the striking gap between the lawlessness, slavery and poverty of yesterday and the happiness of today, as have been the Bakhmurov described the capital of Azerbaijan. These words could well be used as an epitaph to the Azerbaijan section of the public "In a Single Family" show at present to be seen at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. Now the Days of Azerbaijan are in full swing at the Exhibition.

The French writer was talking about Baku in 1923, and today this city, which so delighted him, has undergone new major changes. Here is a brief profile of present-day Azerbaijan.

For a long time the republic was famous solely for its oil wealth: there are over 20 oil fields in the Caspian. Wells are now being sunk a hundred metres under the sea. Nollay-niy Kamal, the town built in the open sea, is rightly regarded as a contemporary miracle. Azerbaijan gas and oil go to other Transcaucasian republics, with gas pipelines stretching as far as Tbilisi and Yerevan. Today, apart from the oil derricks which stud the skyline, there are plenty of other well-developed industries in Azerbaijan: machine building and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and electronics. The products of these and other industries are exhibited in the Azerbaijan section of the jubilee show.

Azerbaijan, located in the east of the Soviet Transcaucasia, is one of the warmest places in the USSR. Its southern humid subtropical climate provides Moscow, Leningrad and the country's north with early vegetables. The republic is also noted for its tea, citrus and vineyards.

## Soviet-Vietnamese talks

Relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are developing dynamically and advancing the basic interests of the peoples of both countries, and the causes of peace, socialism and progress, stresses a joint Soviet-Vietnamese communique summing up

talks between a USSR Party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, and a Vietnam Party and government delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and

Chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Praising past achievements, the two sides expressed their firm intention of further building up the tried and tested fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Seeking to assist the patriotic drive in Cambodia, the military dictatorship has launched a "combat campaign against imperialism", clamping down on any manifestation of popular discontent.

In the photo: the military staged a show execution of the captives: central captivity. Soldiers of the regime guarding the place of execution (left). The widow of an executed patriot.



Welcome to Azerbaijan

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## INDIRA GANDHI APPEALS FOR UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE RIGHT WING

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has appealed to all progressive forces to form a united front against the right wing. She said the right wing is a threat to the national unity and territorial integrity of India.

Addressing a working committee of the ruling Indian National Congress Party, Mrs. Gandhi stressed the need for tough measures against the reactionaries.

## Non-Aligned ministers meet in New York

New York. The escalation to the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, poses a threat to the independence of states, to international peace and security and to the very existence of mankind, says a final communiqué released at the end of a plenary meeting between the Non-Aligned foreign ministers.

The communiqué also expressed the ministers' deep concern over the increase in tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the danger of a nuclear war. It also expressed the ministers' support for the Non-Aligned Movement and its principles.



New species of hawk. Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

## NEW TRADE UNION LAW FOR POLAND

Warsaw. PAP-TASS. By an overwhelming majority of votes the Polish Parliament has approved a new law on trade unions.

The law requires that each trade union should operate on the basis of its statutes which must conform to the principles of the Polish constitution and to the relevant Polish laws. They have to adhere to the principle of the social ownership of the means of production, which is the backbone of the socialist state system in Poland, and recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the construction of socialism, as well as the constitutional principles of the country's foreign policy.

The trade unions should defend the rights and the interests of working people in matters of production, as well as in the sphere of living conditions and social and cultural life; they should take part in the formation and implementation of socio-economic tasks, and act in order to multiply the national income and ensure its fair distribution. They should engage in educational activities by shaping professional ethics and promoting the observance of the principles of communal living.

The law forbids politically motivated strikes. Under the new law, the new trade unions should be set up to three stages. At the level of individual enterprises they are to emerge after December 31, 1982. In a year's time, they will be granted the right to set up organizations on a national scale. After December 31, 1984, they will be able to organize interenterprise trade union associations and organizations.

## APPEAL BY SCIENTISTS

Rome. The second International Seminar to discuss the consequences of a possible worldwide military conflict has taken place in the Italian town of Erice. It was attended by prominent scientists, specialists in the field of atomic energy from the Soviet Union, the United States, and a number of Western European countries. The delegates discussed how to prevent a nuclear war, as well as the role to be played by and

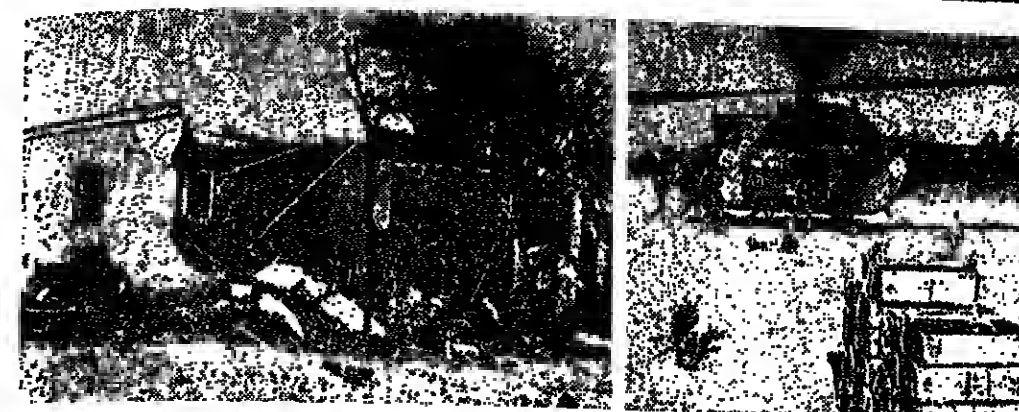
the tasks facing scientists working towards this noble cause. Various ways of reducing nuclear arsenals throughout the world were examined. The seminar adopted 'A Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear War' which appeals to world leaders to take the initiative in the search for measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war and to obtain from military conflicts as a way of solving disputes.

## CHURCHMEN FROM EAST AND WEST MEET

Princeton, New Jersey. Was recently the venue for a meeting of noted religious figures from socialist countries and the USA. This was the fifth in a series of such meetings started back in 1962 at Karlovy Vary, and designed to promote mutual understanding between people in socialist countries and the USA, cooperation and détente.

The Karlovy Vary-5 meeting showed that the main American Churches disapprove of the policies pursued by the administration of Washington aimed at confrontation and a headlong arms race and are in favour of détente and the strengthening of peace. Peace ought to be based on mutual trust rather than fear. The "concept" of nuclear containment is fraudulent through and through. We feel that a thorough, free and detailed exchange of views on nuclear weapons, as stressed by William Thompson, a Presbyterian Church leader.

A communiqué adopted on the final day stresses the urgent need to work against the "nuclear arms race" and the "theories" of "limited nuclear war", launched by Washington. The delegates showed their strong support for disarmament and for the settlement of conflicts peacefully. A hope of conflict peacefully for the was also expressed for the success of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.



New acts of aggression have been perpetrated by the troops of the racist republic of South Africa who have occupied the southern part of the Angolan province of Kunene. According to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, thousands of Pretoria's troops are now stationed in southern Kunene, reinforced by heavy artillery, planes and helicopters. They are poised for so in the photos: houses destroyed in Kunene province; the aggressors in the south of Angola.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

India and Vietnam have decided to set up a joint commission on economic cooperation to expand bilateral economic links in all areas.

The Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe have resumed in Geneva, with the two sides meeting for a plenary meeting.

Another two members of the anti-government plot by former Foreign Minister S. Gorbachev have been executed in Siberia.

An attempt has been made to blow up a freight train on a railway outside Frankfurt on the Rhine. The train was bound for the American air base of Wiesbaden.

According to the Chinese press, plans have been drawn up on the initiative of the country's State Council for the reorganization of industrial enterprises in Peking, Tianjin, Shanghai and in several other industrial centres.

## MIRACULOUS CROP

Amaranth is a grain crop which was cultivated in Central and South America as far back as 8,000 years ago. Until the 16th century it was an important Aztec staple. Recent studies have shown that this crop, which has a whole range of valuable properties, is undervalued. In particular, it has a high resistance to drought. Its seeds and leaves contain high-quality protein and a high percentage of lysine, a critically important amino acid which is only found in rather small quantities in most other grains. Its edible leaves taste not unlike spinach and are sold and tender throughout the hot summer. And amaranth flour, which smells like nuts, produces nice bread and other cookies.

## Science and technology

### MINUTE WATCH

The slender plaque being held between someone's fingers in the photo is the thinnest watch in the world. This quartz timepiece, which is only 0.98 mm thick, has been manufactured by Swiss firm of Concord. Its only drawback is that it cannot be water-tight. However, the firm is producing a watertight model, only two centimetres 50 mm in diameter, which is the minimal thickness for a watertight watch.

## VIADUCT ACROSS THE RIVER

Bulgarian engineers are erecting a unique bridge — the largest viaduct in the Balkan Peninsula — in the Stara Planina Mountains. Measuring 750 metres in length and 125 metres in height, it spans the Bebrash River. 600-metre beams each weighing 220 tonnes are being used for the first time in Bulgaria to build the bridge. A later ensures that these huge structures are inserted accurately into place. The Bebrash viaduct is an important section of the Haemus motorway. It will be opened later this year. Engineers have overcome many difficulties in building this 400-kilometre road which will allow motorists to reach the seaside resort of Varna from the capital at Sofia in only three and a half hours. The motorway passes under the Stara Planina Mountains.

## ELECTRONIC CRIB

A Japanese company has started to produce wrist-watches whose electronic brain boasts of a 1,600-word English-Japanese vocabulary plus a conjugation table of one-to-one verbs. The watches are much sought after by beginners in the English language and by young people enrolling in higher schools. Unfortunately for the latter, ornaments were quick to spot the watches' potential as a crib and they have now been banned from exams.

## OF INTEREST

### To keep sane, healthy and wise...

The man who lives in a greenbelt area takes 30 per cent less time to recuperate his energy after a long working day, than the person who resides in urban industrial area, devoid of vegetation. This has been proved by the published results of investigations conducted by specialists at the Tokyo Institute of Agriculture and Technology. It is noted in their report that in green districts of a park people's resistance increases by 15 per cent, and that there is a sharp fall in their fatigue and power of concentration.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### UNCTAD SESSION REVEALS OPPOSING POSITIONS

Analysing the results of the recent 25th session of the UNCTAD Council in Geneva, Alexei Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA as follows:

Conflicting positions have been revealed among UNCTAD members. On one side, the countries of the socialist community of nations, supported by an absolute majority of the developing countries, came out with a constructive appeal to develop trade and economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This also includes relations between countries with different socio-economic systems.

On the other side, the United States and a number of its allies are trying to convert trade and economic links into a tool for political blackmail and pressure to facilitate aggressive foreign policies. The United States wants to tailor socio-economic structures in the developing countries to suit its own needs. It thus undermines East-West trade and hampers the work of important international forums discussing trade and economic cooperation, including the UNCTAD meetings.

### AMERICA IN CRISIS

Writing in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Vitaly Rubyn points out, among other things, that American prestige in the world has never been so low or its foreign policy in such a hopeless dead end, and primarily in the "third world". On the home front, he continues, the government, consisting totally of millionaires and serving the interests of millionaires, has so messed things up that it seems the current generation of Americans will not live to see even a tiny fraction of the problems befalling them.

These problems can not be included on a general list, for each one of them spells disaster. As regards social inequality, the American rich have grown richer still while the poor have become still poorer, separated as they are by an unbridgeable gap; as for unemployment, there are now officially 11,000,000 people out of work, and this figure is so obvious underestimates a similar situation affected the nation at the time of the great depression, which was once thought of as past history never to be repeated. But the greatest scandal of all concerns the president's repeated promise to give the nation a balanced budget; his deficit for the fiscal year that has just ended adds up to 150,000 million dollars, something America has never known, Rubyn emphasizes.

### IN THE CLUTCHES OF INFLATION

Analysing the sources of the current capitalist monetary crisis, in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, V. Zhukov stresses that in recent years inflation in the capitalist world has overstepped national frontiers to assume international proportions. In this respect the American administration has outshined everyone else, flooding the entire capitalist world with its inflated dollar and thus "exporting" its inflation abroad. The result was that many of the cheap dollars ended up in other countries, and had a destabilizing effect on local currencies.

The domination of Western currencies, in turn, resulted in higher prices for manufactured goods imported by developing nations the article emphasizes. In 1981 wholesale prices for machinery and equipment rose by 66 per cent in 1975 in the USA; by 72 per cent in Sweden; by 32 per cent in West Germany, etc. Their rising expenditure on imports has boosted production costs in the young states and stimulated an additional growth in domestic prices.

Having suffered from the American dollar influx, the article continues, the other imperialist states joined ranks in re-exporting the inflationary disease to the outskirts of the world capitalist economy.

### OUR MAIN TASK IS TO PREVENT DISASTER

Man appeared on Earth several million years ago, while the atomic bomb has been with us for less than four decades, writes A. Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Yet, this weapon is capable of destroying all traces of human habitation on Earth.

There were no men in the past, too. After one of his battles in which the French army lost 30 thousand men, Napoleon wrote to his wife: "All this is nothing in comparison with me being in your arms tomorrow". Yet, Napoleon looks a child in comparison with the present advocates of war who are ready to kill hundreds of millions of people in order to run into the embrace of their lord and master—the American military and industrial complex which dreams of "destroying" the Soviet Union and the socialist system, and of the restoration of the capitalist system there. The most important task facing us today is to prevent disaster and to stop the madmen in their tracks.

### Maternity museum

An unusual museum has opened in Athens. Most of its exhibits are children's toys of all ages and nationalities. Also on display are old books on education and study-aid used by our great-grandmothers on bringing up the rising generation. The "maternity museum" is very popular with tourists and the inhabitants of the Greek capital.

### Can you beat it?

The authorities of a prison in the county of Kent, Great Britain, were surprised when a colour TV set disappeared from the hall of the "rehabilita-

tion club". An investigation established that it had been stolen. It seems that at night some thieves climbed over the prison wall and made off unnoticed with the expensive set. The police inspector, summoned to the scene, commented as follows on the theft: "Surely, the thieves had accomplices inside the prison..."

### 'Insufficient technical proficiency'

Spanish Angel Nieto has nine world motor racing titles to his credit, but failed to get a truck driving licence because of "insufficient technical proficiency".

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## SENSE VERSUS FORCE

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its appeal to all states to pledge not to be the first to use force or the threat of force in international relations. The USSR, declared Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, is ready even today to sit down at the negotiating table to draw up strict obligations not to use force in settling disputes and differences between states.

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Washington and NATO have, nonetheless, rejected this proposal. Why? The answer can be found in programme statements made by American leaders, who make no bones about the fact that America is bent on upstaging the parity of strategic forces between the USA and the USSR.

Not surprisingly, given such an approach to international security and relations with the Soviet Union, Washington's reluctance to pledge not to be the first to use force, or the threat of force, appears quite logical—but this is a dangerous logic due to the inalienability of the very starting point of American strategic doctrine, i.e. the belief in the omnipotence of military force in a nuclear age.

The sensible people the advocate of such policy is quite obvious. "The notion of waging nuclear war is sheer madness. There can be no rational justification for a resort to nuclear war, nothing as war would be the ultimate crime. There is really no alternative to détente and peaceful coexistence," stresses the communiqué of the "Edinburgh Conversations", a recent meeting between Soviet and British public figures. Significantly, one of the more important aspects of this Soviet proposal, as I see it, is that delegates consider that the principle of not being the first to use force would and should ap-





## Round the Soviet Union

THE PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE BIOLOGICAL AND CLIMATIC RESOURCES OF MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS AND THEIR RATIONAL UTILIZATION WERE DISCUSSED AT THE FIRST ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF GEOGRAPHERS, HELD IN YEREVAN. Such regions cover a third of Soviet territory. Representatives from research centres and scientific and higher educational establishments summed up the results of the vast programme of research conducted by Soviet scientists in the sphere of phytology — the science of the seasonal changes of nature in Alpine districts. The study of the rhythmic changes which influence the soil, and the vegetable and animal kingdom will help ensure a genuinely scientific approach to the rational and effective utilization of natural resources.

THE NEW BLOCKS OF THE TERTIARY (HEALTH) SANATORIUM, IN ESTONIA, CATER FOR THE REPUBLIC'S RURAL INHABITANTS. Mud and mineral water cures are among the forms of treatment provided. The sanatorium concentrates on the prevention of occupational diseases affecting farm workers. Another Estonian resort, that of Pärnu, is being expanded, while Ruhu (Pärnu), the republic's biggest sanatorium, is being reconstructed. This summer the latter resort accommodated 50 per cent more holiday-makers than last year.

WAYS OF SOLVING THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM ON THE BASIS OF SOVIET EXPERIENCE, ENSURING UNPRECEDENTED RATES IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLES, WERE DISCUSSED BY PARTICIPANTS TAKING PART IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JOURNALISTS, WHICH ENDED RECENTLY IN FRUNZE, CAPITAL OF KIRGHIZIA.

## THEY LIVE LONGER IN THE CARPATHIANS

Pavel Rozhnyalovsky, the oldest Ukrainian writer of folk songs, is over one hundred years old. He celebrated his centenary by giving a concert to the central square of his native village of Zovadka. Playing the violin, Rozhnyalovsky was accompanied by a large choir composed of a hundred of his relatives. He also sang songs about the life of his people — a small ethnic group of Ukrainian mountaineers, called huts.

Pavel Rozhnyalovsky makes violins and other musical instruments. Considering his age he is surprisingly agile, able-bodied and full of vitality.



Even today he still does a fair amount of local village and agricultural work.

Rozhnyalovsky is but one of several scores of people living in the Carpathians, who are over 100. Gerontologists note that life expectancy among the native population of this region has almost doubled over the past two decades. The Ukrainian Carpathians are becoming a serious rival to the Caucasus in terms of the longevity of their inhabitants.

Pavel Rozhnyalovsky and his granddaughter Oksana. The centenarian Pavel Rozhnyalovsky enjoys physical work.

## Innovations in the rural building industry

A technological complex for the production of more than 200,000 square metres of multi-colour polyvinylchloride slabs a year has gone into operation at the Donetsk experimental plant for polymer materials destined for the rural building industry, in the Ukraine.

Waste from the leather and shoe industries now serves as the initial material for mosaic floors to both blocks of flats and in social and welfare institutions. The Donetsk plant has signed agreements with dozens of factories in the Ukraine, to supply it with "scrap" which before went unused. Today this waste serves as a raw

material for the production of slabs possessing many advantages. Such slabs, for instance, stick firmly to any base — to timber flooring or to concrete. The new material stands up well to dampness and to sharp temperature drops and is easily cleaned of dirt.

There are several "islands" on the map of Uzbekistan's water arteries — the Karshi, the Zhetysay, the Zhetysay and the Surkhan-Sherabad canals. They have all been encircled by man-made rivers, whose total length already exceeds 100,000 kilometres.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC IS GROWING

The 1,000,000th container was headed by the docks of the Vostochny port in the Soviet Far East. It was delivered by the motorship "Novok-Pribor" from Japan for further transshipment to West Germany.

Transit traffic of goods along the Trans-Siberian container line from Japan and South-East Asia countries to Europe and back has already been going on for eleven years. Many foreign firms use this opportunity and the number of containers transported along this route keeps growing. Last year more than 150,000 containers were handled.

## ISLANDS... IN THE DESERT

An island has appeared in the Kyzylkum Desert. The irrigators of the Bukhara region in Uzbekistan have linked two tributaries of the main canal, which now encircle the virgin lands of Vozakhsha.

The island covers an area of 60,000 hectares. The circular system will make it possible to irrigate its lands efficiently and to obtain guaranteed yields of cotton, grain and fruit. Each hectare already produces 2,000 kg of crops.

Irrigators have now started to construct a radial system of canals to supply the island with water. By the end of the five-year plan period the land in Vozakhsha will be under crop rotation.

There are several "islands" on the map of Uzbekistan's water arteries — the Karshi, the Zhetysay, the Zhetysay and the Surkhan-Sherabad canals. They have all been encircled by man-made rivers, whose total length already exceeds 100,000 kilometres.

## Places to visit



## TSAR - CANNON

The ancient Tsar-Cannon in the Kremlin always attracts a crowd of tourists. This marvel of casting was made back in the 16th century. Cast to repel the enemy, it has never been actually fired.

The cannon is 5.34 metres long, the barrel weighing about 40 tonnes. Huge cannon-balls, each about one tonne in weight, lie in front of it, but their function has never been other than purely decorative.

Not far from the Tsar-Cannon, along the walls of the Arsenal which was founded by Peter the Great in 1702, there stand historic guns of Russian make, as well as hundreds of cannons, taken on trophies from Napoleon's army, of Austrian, Prussian, Italian and other makes.

## Science and technology

### COMPUTER PROMPTS OIL PROSPECTORS

The geological structure of the Earth is not concealed from the human eye. It is "reflected" on the surface in the form of tone and textural peculiarities of the relief, which are particularly clearly shown in photographs taken from outer space. Such photos enabled staff of the All-Union Geological Oil Prospecting Research Institute to create a dialogue system for the conversion of space video information with the aim of pinpointing tectonic zones, likely to have oil and gas deposits. It consists of a TV device and a computer, into whose memory are fed all the characteristics of the zones under review. A geologist "shows" the space photographs of particular localities to the machine and the computer determines the likelihood of oil deposits being found in the area. The geologist then bases his decision on a comparison of the computer's prognosis with other available data.

### THE PROTECTION OF OLD MONUMENTS

An international symposium on methods of protecting and restoring two cities has ended in Tbilisi. It was sponsored by the Soviet Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and by the main research and production department for the protection and utilization of historic, cultural and natural monuments under the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

The symposium was attended by scientists, restorers, architects and engineers from the Soviet Union, as well as by leading specialists from the USA, France, Bulgaria, Turkey, Italy, and other countries.

### REVEALING THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE

The first Soviet-Indian symposium on vital problems of magnetic radio spectroscopy of inorganic materials has opened in Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan. Delegations from the Soviet

Union and from the research centres of India at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur are taking part in the discussion.

The cooperation programme between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences of India, P. Solozhenkin, chairman of the symposium, and Member of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, told an Izvestia correspondent, envisages the study of inorganic materials by magnetic resonance spectroscopy. The phenomenon of magnetic resonance has proved to be a key to the solving of many mysteries in nature.

### GENETIC HEALTH PROGNOSIS

In the future many new-born babies in Khar'kov will be given a genetic passport. A programme is underway here for the special observation of parents who are expecting an addition to their family.

It is widely known to play a major part in shaping a child's organism, says V. Gribchenko, Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. Now doctors suggest that expectant couples fill in a special form compiled at the Khar'kov State Medical Institute. The form covers such factors as hereditary diseases in the family, the nature of work, way of life, as well as age and place of birth. This data is then processed, together with the results of a medical examination, by a computer. It is the health of the expectant mother appears to be in danger, she is given advice and provided with the necessary specialized medical help to remedy the situation. The newborn baby is kept under observation by paediatricians.

Genetic prognosis forms part of a complex of preventive measures for the protection of children's health, which are being introduced by specialists at the regional obstetrics and gynaecological centre in Khar'kov.

### TO SAFETY BY CABLEWAY

An unusual cableway for oilmen has been designed at the petroleum research institute of easily engineering in Baku. It is meant to rescue workers from the upper tier of the derrick and get them to the ground in cases of emergency.

A special drive of original design ensures the smooth descent of the "cable".

## VIEWPOINT

### Soviet Merchant Navy cooperates with developing countries

Eduard BORSHCHEVSKY, Deputy Manager, Foreign Relations Department, USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine

The modern world is aware of wide disparity between the volume of merchant marine to the developing countries and their need for ships. According to 1980 statistics, they accounted for only 8.5 per cent of the world fleet tonnage, whereas the amount of goods they sent by sea constituted 70 per cent of shipping operations. "Marine corridors" from the developed capitalist countries are in a hurry to make room for the fleets of newly independent states, as their position of monopoly allows them to abrogate the rules of freight and extract colossal superprofits.

In this situation it is only natural that the developing countries orient their policies first and foremost towards the lifting of trade transportation fees and towards the development of their own fleets to carry their own cargoes. The developing countries have set themselves a task to bring their share of the world shipping tonnage to 20 per cent by the year 2000.

The achievements of the Soviet maritime organizations will undoubtedly make a major contribution towards reaching this important goal. Take, for instance, Soviet relations with South-East Asian countries as far as merchant shipping is concerned. Over the past few years Soviet ships have made about fifteen hundred calls at ports in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines per annum. In their turn, Soviet ports are annually visited by up to a hundred ships flying the flags of South-East Asian countries. Since 1971, the Soviet Union has been a major customer in the Singapore ship repair companies.

The development of Soviet relations with the developing countries in maritime shipping includes such things as participation at the Soviet Merchant Navy to the transportation of foreign goods of these countries, cooperation to international organizations to develop shipping, and assistance in setting up oil tanker shipping companies, and to training skilled workers and engineers for their fleets. Being one of the founders of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at the United Nations, the Soviet Union has repeatedly made specific proposals at sessions of this international organization to develop the transport system in the region, including improvements in the merchant fleet, coastal infrastructure, and the training of oil tanker specialists. This country has hosted seminars, "Shipping Education in the USSR", and "Froch-79" at which representatives from South-East Asian countries gained experience of the Soviet Merchant Navy.

The development of mutually beneficial cooperation could be further promoted by the conclusion of bilateral intergovernmental shipping agreements with more than 40 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Agreements create a legal basis for long-term cooperation, and under these agreements quite a few promising projects are being carried out in shipping, to training specialists and in the development of the coastal infrastructure for the merchant marine.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### UZBEKISTAN MODEL FOR IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

All our cotton and rice, 38 per cent of mulberry grain, 75 per cent of vegetables and many other farm products are produced on irrigated land, writes IZVESTIA. The construction of irrigation facilities is most widespread in the Central Asian republics. Uzbekistan, for instance, has become an all-Union model for irrigation development.

The cultivation of the Hungry Steppe in Uzbekistan began in the mid-fifties, and in the 60s, the cultivation of new irrigated lands in the republic reached 80,000-90,000 hectares a year. Every sixth rouble of the republic's fixed and circulating assets, which amount to over 53,000 million roubles, is spent on irrigation.

Irrigation in Uzbekistan today, stresses the newspaper, means not only man-made canals and canals, it also involves the building industry, plants producing equipment needed for the construction of irrigation facilities, means of automation and telemechanics.

Therefore, when the construction of land improvement facilities in the Non-Block Earth Zone was raised or part of an all-Union comprehensive programme for the development of that region of our country, the Russian Federation applied to Uzbekistan for help: it needed the know-how of the Uzbek irrigators. There was a ready response to this appeal: today Uzbek irrigators are at work in the Pskov, Irkutsk and Vladimir regions of the Non-Block Earth Zone.

### THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF EXPLORING THE COSMOS

What practical use can be gained from the exploration of the Universe? This question is answered in the SOVIETSKAYA KOSMOS newspaper, by USSR Pilot-Commander, Gennadiy Borogov, who is in charge of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre.

Having moved into outer space, mankind has discovered more than a new continent or ocean. One of the tasks facing people working in space is to explore and make use of the conditions prevailing in outer space for the creation of new materials, and for mastering the use of technologies which cannot be done here on earth.

The combination of unmanned probes and manned spacecrafts is particularly effective for the study of the World Ocean, the natural reserves of the earth, and of the state of the atmosphere and its pollution. Much money is saved by photographing remote areas from outer space. At present, a satellite photograph of one square kilometre of the earth's surface is twenty times cheaper than a photograph taken from an aircraft.

A short while ago, a survey picture was taken of a huge part of the territory of our country which covers an area of 5.5 million square kilometres and has vast variations in terms of natural conditions, economy and geography. It is hard to overestimate the importance of this photograph of territory where most of the explored and potential reserves of our natural resources are concentrated, and where major national economic complexes are either under construction, or in operation, or being expanded.

Space research is becoming more and more actively involved in the national economy and more and more productive of profit. Today, it is common knowledge that by making one revolution around the earth, the Meteor weather satellite obtains more information on the weather than 15 thousand weather balloons throughout the world.

### THE FUNCTIONS OF CHILDREN'S THEATRE

To bring an audience back to the theatre is always more difficult than to lose them; the re-education process is always more difficult than the first attempts of education. Therefore, the first play in a child's life, seen by him or of a mature performance of a theatre for adults, is of enormous importance, writes journalist I. Myagkova, in PRAVDA, meditating on the place

which plays for children should occupy in the repertoire of a theatre for adults, and on the desired characteristics of such plays.

Today the moral influence of a play for children is interpreted on a wider scale than was the case in the past, she remarks. It is not only seen as a moral and ethical lesson for young spectators, but also as a kind of lesson in childhood for adults because it is with the initial period of life that purity of thoughts and moral maximalism are associated. Therefore, more and more often a children's play is aimed at spectators of various age groups; in other words, it plays the role of mediator between the world of childhood and the world of adults, between theatre and life, play and reality, and finally between humour and the seriousness of moral principles.

Co-involvement and the trust of the audience, stresses the author, is won, above all, when the theatre pays so much attention — and perhaps even more — to its production of a children's play as it does to a play for adults, when the play's functions as a vehicle for enlightenment and to instill morality are given equal weight with the technical and actorial skills in the production and, as a gold reserve, are secured by the high standards of the performance taken as a whole.

### PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS A PRIORITY

This country has a national service for monitoring and controlling pollution levels, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. The service covers more than 450 cities, 1,000 inland reservoirs, all the country's internal and external seas, as well as soils in areas where chemical and biological wastes have been found. In forestry, protection measures have been introduced making use of the latest achievements in Soviet and foreign science and technology.

Between 1970 and 1980, this country spent 9.3 thousand million roubles on the protection of the environment.

In the next five-year period up to 1985, the state plans to invest 10.3 thousand million roubles in environmental protection or 11 per cent more than in the previous five-year plan period.

## GRAPE HARVEST IN ARMENIA

The harvesting of grapes has started in Armenia. At farms in the Ararat valley the first crops of new high-yielding varieties, the Meghrib grape, the Anzakh grape and others are already being gathered. Armenia variety yields 30,000 kg per hectare.

The republic's vine-growers have worked out ways of ensuring an average annual grape production of 240,000-260,000 tonnes. The restoration

of vineyards with promising local varieties is an important reserve in the implementation of the country's Food Programme. The cultivation of frost-resistant varieties is also widespread. Vineyards are being ploughed over an area of up to 1,000 hectares making use of industrial cultivation technology.

This year the republic's farmers plan to harvest 225,000 tonnes of grapes.

## Estonian houses for Siberian dwellers

House builders of Pärnu, Estonia, have started production of improved models of houses meant for the builders and the operators of the Siberian section of the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgod gas pipeline.

Smaller cottages are already being shipped for the oilmen of Tyumen, and Siberians speak well about these dwellings. But even compared with them the prefabricated houses of new

models are better adapted to the northern conditions: the thermal insulation of all parts and joints has been improved. The set of parts for these houses contains everything necessary, including wallpaper and paint. The houses will be assembled on spot by Estonian builders. The first team from Pärnu is being sent to Siberia to work on the gas pipeline sites in the field.

## ORE FROM KOASHVA

One more deposit of apatites — in Koashva — is being developed now. The first trial batch of ore has been dispatched for processing from the Vostochny pit built on the basis of this deposit.

Koashva is a major treasure-house of "fertile stones" prospected over the past few years in the Khibiny Mountains, near the peninsula. In the first place it will help further develop the raw material base of the Apatite production associa-

## ORE FROM KOASHVA

tion — the basic Soviet supplier of raw materials for obtaining phosphoric fertilizers.

Unlike the operating mines, Koashva's ore contains considerably less useful components. That is why, specialists apart from laboratory special technology of dressing, had also to design a factory for the processing of such ore. Until the plant is constructed, the Koashva ore will be sent to the operating factories.



Artist Leonid Gribchenko, who lives in the Moldavian city of Tiraspol, has taken part in quite a few exhibitions both at home and abroad. Many of his works decorate the interiors of administrative and cultural centres in his native city.



## PROFILES



## RAVIL BATYROV

"My main theme is human kindness and the spiritual integrity of modest and inconspicuous people," Ravil Batyrov once said speaking about his art. And it is exactly this quality that is invaluable to his art.

Kindness in Batyrov is not a merely human quality, it is something that the world rests upon. Three old Uzbek carry apples over thousands of kilometers to give them to soldiers in the front. Such is the unsophisticated plot of Batyrov's best film, "Apples of 1941". And what better way for old times to help those at the front? They are deterred neither by the hard and long road ahead of them, nor by the hardships they encounter at every step of their way.

"The Unforgettable" is another Batyrov's film. The hero is an Uzbek guerrilla fighting in Byelorussia which for him becomes a home away

from home and a Byelorussian woman who saves his life becomes like a second mother to him. "It was humanity that often won out in the past war," says Batyrov.

The characters in many of his films are our contemporaries — schoolchildren, students, and scientists. While different in terms of temperament and in their convictions, what they have in common is their great moral strength, kindness and open-heartedness.

Forty years ago, a barefooted boy from Tashkent avidly collected postcards instead of stamps. These were still from films, for he dreamt of becoming a film actor. His dream has come true except that instead of an actor Batyrov now a leading Uzbek film director.

Alexander DONSKOI

## 'The Truth of the Great People'

"The Truth of the Great People," an artistic and documentary epic devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which is being shot at the country's main studios, is nearing completion. The film is being made for Central Television.

Eleven full-length films, among them: "A Word about the Party," "A Minister of Honor," "Beloved Land," "Our Common Work," "What is Soviet Power?," "Our Patriotic Home," "People Who Defend Peace," "Family," "The Best is in You," "Do the Russians Want War?" and "The Soviet Character" — make up a vast cine-panorama about the life of the Soviet people.

"The Truth of the Great People" continues the glorious traditions started by the well-known epic "The Great Patriotic War" and "Dearest Thing." It will feature the most significant events in the past few decades in the life of Soviet society. Central and republic film studios cooperate on this venture on a scale rarely equaled before. In cast of the new epic are leading Soviet actors and actresses from Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. B. Ryckov, well-known producer and playwright, Honored Art Worker of the Russian Federation, directs the epic.

The films will be commented by prominent men of culture — the writers Ch. Alladurov and R. Gamsarov; and the actors M. Ulyanov, V. Tikhonov, K. Lavrov, D. Bontaris, L. Chursina, V. Sanayev, R. Chikhvadze and Yu. Kayurov.

"The Truth of the Great People" will be shown over the Central Television network on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

## INDIA IN SONGS

The songs included in her new concert programme in Ashkhabad by the well-known Turkmen singer Annagul Kurdova, can be described as a musical tour in India.

During her stay in that country with a group of Soviet cultural workers Annagul visited Bombay. It is in this city that the film studios of the well-known actor and producer Raj Kapur are situated. The latter presented the singer with recordings of melodies from his films.

And artists with the Gupta ensemble, led by singer and musician Gupta, helped Annagul to learn some of the Indian songs and to grasp their fine nuances. Annagul met Indian artists in Madras, at a concert of Indo-Soviet friendship, at which she sang Turkmenian songs. This was the first time that Turkmenian melodies had been heard abroad.



## BOOTLEG BEATLES IN THE USSR

They are preserving history. This is the unanimous verdict of those people who attended concerts given by the British Bootleg Beatles in the Soviet Union. Indeed, when the group appeared on the stage of the Moscow Rossiya concert hall, those present were taken back to the early 60s to the heyday of rock, when "Beatlemaniacs" engulfed the world.

The group was started two years ago specially for a show named "Beatlemaniacs". Its members were selected to be identical to the Beatles in terms of voice, appearance and manner. I talked to them after a concert: though rather tired, they still kept on smiling and chat-

ting at each other as if they were still on stage, and though I knew their names were Chris, Dave, Rick and Andy, I still lovingly called them Paul, Ringo...

This was the group's first tour of the country; they played in Moscow, Yalta, Riga, Tallinn and Leningrad.

I am delighted by your audience, and especially by their thorough knowledge of the Beatles' songs and history. In the six weeks that we've been here we've had plenty of opportunity to find it out, says Ringo.

Alexander GURNOV

Photo by Nikolai Milyayev

200th ANNIVERSARY  
SEASON FOR KIROV THEATRE

"Peter the Great," an opera by Adreï Petrov, opened the 200th season of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company, in Leningrad. The old Kirov theatre, the company's home stage, has recently undergone major restoration work.

The Kirov's anniversary repertoire includes major classical

operas and ballets as well as the works of Soviet composers. Particular attention will be paid to the operas, "Eugene Onegin" and "Chalkovsky", the ballet by Prokofiev. The company is also busy at work on a production of Adreï Petrov's opera, "Mayakovsky's Boy", scheduled for next spring.

## 'ROTATING DISCS'

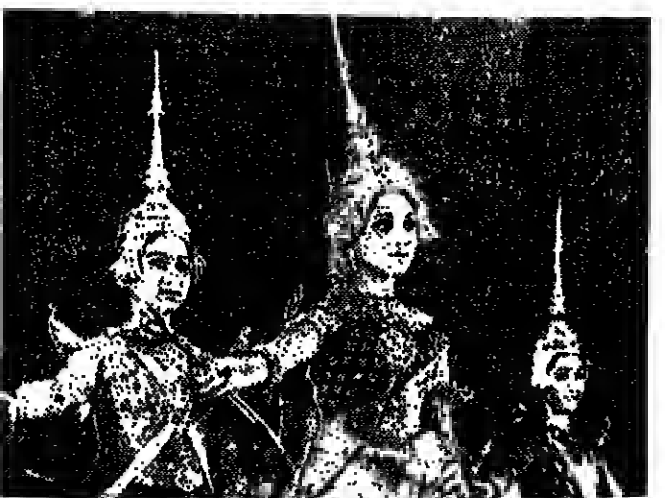
"Rotating Discs" is a two-part show aimed at all those fond of music and humor, at collectors of records or at those who simply want to listen to their favourite singers, musicians and variety groups. The show is to be seen at the Luzhiki Palace of Sport in Moscow, until October 12.

The first part of the show presents the history of the invention and development of gramophone records. Two pop groups — Rhythms in the Flare and the Express — along with the Meridian vocal trio and actors from Moscow theatre take the audience back to

the time of the first photographic and mechanical and electric gramophones. The usual numbers, as well as vocal choreographic and musical parodies make this journey both a merry and exciting one. Announcer: Sargis Dilyan, at Moscow, acts as time-guide and as disc-jockey.

The basis of the show is as follows: the action is set in a recording studio in which an LP is being made in front of the audience's eyes — a record which can be heard but cannot be taken home.

Igor MIKHAYLOV



The National Dooding Ensemble of Kampuchea has been on its first tour in the Soviet Union. In concerts they gave in Moscow, Dushanbe and Ashkhabad, the Kampuchians danced ancient ritual dances and played modern tunes.

Photo by Andreï Stepanov

## WHAT'S ON!

October 12-15

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 12 and 13 — Choreographic Miniatures ballet group from Leningrad.

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 12 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 13 — Bartok, "The Wooden Prince", "Divertissement" (one-act ballet). 14 — Corelli, Torelli, Rameau, "These Fascinating Sounds". 15 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Slavitsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 14 and 15 — National ballet from Cuba. One-act ballets on music by classical and modern composers.

Operette Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 — Zhurbin, "Pe-nelope". 14 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 15 — Milutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 15 — Khrennikov, "Much Ado About Hearts".

## FILMS

An Additional Trace (Ass-bajjanfilm Studio, USSR).

A thriller telling the story of how a man turned into a criminal.

Cinema: "Metropol" (Sverdlov Sq.). Main Plotchad Sverdlov.

Tu Find You (Vietnam).

A page in the heroic tale of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (I. Moskovskaya Embankment, Metn Ploshchad Nogina).

## EXHIBITIONS

Tret'yakov Picture Gallery (10 Lavrushinsky Lane). An exhibition of works in mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of the painter, Pavel Kozlov. The exhibition includes drawings, sketches, paintings on a historical theme, portraits, studies and landscapes are drawn from the Gallery's collection and from

## ANOTHER STEP IN SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

The seventh session has taken place in Moscow of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Ivan Artyukhin, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leader of the Indian side was Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs. A protocol was signed at the end of the meeting to which the two sides agreed the successful development of mutually beneficial contacts in the field of the economy and outlined a number of promising areas to cooperation.

In industrial construction, it is stated in the protocol, the two sides will cooperate in the building in India of a major oil and energy complex comprising a huge electric po-

wer station, and a coal pit in Nigral and a number of power transmission lines. Joint work is also envisaged in the construction of a coal pit in Mukunda.

The Soviet Union and India have agreed in principle on cooperation in the construction of the second phase of the steel mill in Visakhapatnam. Further measures have been discussed to the joint expansion of production facilities at the steel complexes at Bhilai and Bokaro to enable them to produce more than four million tonnes of steel each. In addition, a preliminary discussion has taken place on possibilities for bilateral cooperation in the construction in India of a new metallurgical plant, possibly in the state of Orissa.

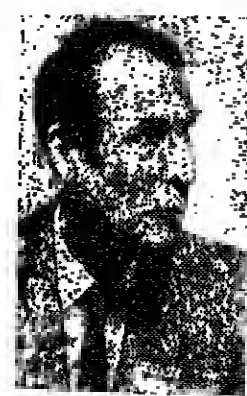
The successful development of relations between the two

countries was noted and confidence was expressed that in 1982 total turnover in Soviet-Indian trade will increase against the previous year.

New areas were mapped out for scientific and technological cooperation, for instance, laser technology and chemical catalysts. Mutual contacts will continue in the power industry, meteorology, standardization, personnel control, etc.

Economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is a perfect example of cooperation between states with different socio-economic systems, said Mr. Narasimha Rao, addressing the Commission. It is based on principles of equality and has broad prospects, the Indian minister stressed.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

CREUSOT-LOIRE ENTERPRISES:  
TWENTY YEARS ON THE SOVIET MARKET

In 1962, the French firm of Creusot-Loire Enterprises signed its first contract with Soviet foreign trade organization to build a small factory in Sverdlovsk, 100 km south of Moscow. This modest undertaking was followed by numerous contracts in different industries: chemical engineering, the production of fertilizers, plastics and the processing of natural gas. The firm took part in the construction of major facilities to produce ammonium in

the Ukrainian cities of Odessa and Gorlovka and in the construction of gas projects in the Far North and in Orenburg. For many years, Creusot-Loire Enterprises has looked on the Soviet Union as its best and most loyal and reliable client, said Mr. Alexis Dève, a Creusot-Loire Enterprises representative, in an interview with an MNI correspondent. We feel that Soviet associations and ministries have a constant wish for cooperation. Through at the present time, there is no further progress in chemical engineering and petrochemistry, we have been advancing in other areas, for our cooperation is not confined to chemistry alone. This October, for instance, Moscow will be the venue of "Agroprom", a major exhibition devoted to the food industry, and our participation is highly essential. The Soviet five-year plan emphasizes the development of this branch of the economy, which is one we specialize in and we, therefore, want to offer our services.

Alexander VOLKOV

West German  
firm offer  
help  
to diabetics

Today, millions of people throughout the world suffer from diabetes and obesity. It is, therefore, very important to find substitutes for sugar, in particular, xylitol, sorbitol and other foodstuffs with a high calory content.

The West German firm of Kajo specializing in low-calory non-sucrose drinks has held a symposium at the Moscow International Trade Center at which it put forward proposals for cooperation in this field with Soviet specialists. This was the firm's first venture on the Soviet market.

The present meeting is of a rather scientific nature, said Kajo's head, Doctor Joachim Müller. In organizing it we are acting as scientists who are ready to share their experience with foreign colleagues rather than industrialists. However, I will not conceal our hopes for practical cooperation in the future since scientific advances open up major prospects for the development of mutually beneficial trade relations.

At the symposium, West German specialists delivered reports on sugar substitutes used as substitutes for sugar, fructose, etc. They believe that nutritiously produced saccharine and cyclamate can solve the problem of manufacturing foodstuffs for people suffering from diabetes and obesity.

I am very happy with the results of our work in Moscow, said Doctor Müller of the end of the symposium. The interest among Soviet specialists, the great number of sources of different mineral waters in the Soviet Union, and the experience your country has gained in the production of non-alcoholic drinks can serve as a good basis for our further cooperation.

Despite the overall deterioration in the political and economic climate in the world, our firm is in favour of active Soviet-Indian links with the Soviet Union, Müller stressed. We hope that like their predecessors (the new government of the Federal Republic will strictly adhere to all the agreements between our two countries.

Viktor YEVKIN

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Soviet-Austrian trade:  
results and prospects

The 14th session of the mixed USSR-Austria commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which was held in Moscow late last September, has shown once again that the traditional friendly relations existing between the two states have a favourable influence on mutual business ties in the most diverse fields.

Last year the mutual trade volume — now the main indicator of economic cooperation — exceeded the two thousand million rubles mark for the first time — reaching 1,361,000 million rubles. According to a preliminary estimate, the volume of trade between our two countries in the current year remains at about the 1981 level.

Following the 13th session of the mixed commission, a number of large contracts were concluded for deliveries of Soviet goods in Austria: among them, 3,000 cars, 8,500 refrigerators, one million tonnes of oil, 700 thousand tonnes of iron ore, 100 thousand tonnes of carbamide, etc. Last June a new agreement was signed in Vienna on the main conditions governing deliveries of Soviet natural gas, according to which 1,500 million cubic metres of gas will be supplied to Austria annually for 25 years, starting from 1984. The agreement provides the buyer with the opportunity of increasing the import to 2,500 million cubic metres of gas annually.

The 14th session of the mixed commission ended with satisfaction that over recent years trade between the two countries had started to acquire a more balanced nature and that it was to be expected that the backlog in Austrian deliveries to the USSR by comparison to the Soviet exports in Austria, will be considerably reduced over the next year. This evaluation of the development of Soviet-Austrian trade is based on the expected increase in deliveries of Austrian goods to the USSR, and in the first place of machinery and equipment. In March 1982, Brest-Litovsk Import and Export-Atipia concluded a large contract in Moscow providing for the construction of a complete steel works in the USSR for the production of as much as 500 thousand tonnes of rolled steel and 200 thousand tonnes of blocks annually. This will be the first time that an Austrian firm builds such a large industrial project in the USSR. The plant should go into operation before the end of 1984.

Over recent years Austria has supplied over 100 river craft to the Soviet Union. Last September a new contract was signed for the delivery in the USSR of one more 180-passenger river diesel.

Viktor NIKITIN